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GENERAL

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THE LIBERATOR:  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,  
AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, NO. 25 CORNHILL.  
Henry W. Williams, General Agent:  
To whom all remittances are to be made, and  
all letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary con-  
cerns of the paper.

TERMS.—\$9.50 per annum, payable in ad-  
vance; or \$3.00 at the expiration of six months.

Five copies will be sent to one address for ten

dollars, if payment be forwarded in advance.

Letters and communications must be POST PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square

inch will be inserted three times for 75c.: one square

inch, \$1.00.

Financial Committee.

GARRET JACKSON, SAMUEL PHILIBICK,

EDWARD QUINCY,

WILLIAM BASSETT.

W.H. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 32.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Charleston Courier.

Letter to Rev. Richard Fuller.

To the Rev. Richard Fuller, Beaufort, S. C.:

RAV, AND DEAR SIR.—No apology for this pub-  
licly addressing you, will I am certain, be required  
when you are informed of the object of this commun-  
ication.

For some time past, many of your brethren and

families in this section of the State, have been pained  
to learn the existence of a report which they be-  
lieved to be unfounded, to wit: 'That while attend-  
ing the late Baptist Convention held in Philadelphia,  
you pronounced slavery to be a moral evil, and stated  
that regarding it as such, you deeply regretted its  
existence.'

This communication is made under the belief that a  
public denial of this report is due to yourself, and  
for the sole purpose of suppressing a rumor, which  
though not credited by those who know best  
about you most, might still be believed, and in  
your prejudice by others, who are not so well  
acquainted with or affected towards you.

With sincere respect, I am yours,

Aiken, S. C.

T.

REPLY TO T.

I readily comply with your wish, although it is  
silly too bad for an humble individual like myself  
to be separated from the church to have the abolition prints  
against him for 'defending slavery out of the Bible';

or the Christian Reflector's account of the Philadel-  
phia meeting; and his friend in the Courier inquir-  
es about some rumor that he had 'proclaimed slave-  
ry a moral evil,' viz: condemned by the Bible.'

A moral evil is a sin, and my being a master is suffi-  
cient evidence of my opinion on that point, if my  
opinion be of any consequence. You may remem-  
ber, also, that the Christian papers were good enough  
to copy from the [Southern] Watchman a letter I had  
occasion to write, three years ago, on this subject,  
and the convictions of that letter are those I have  
ever cherished and expressed.

The report you speak of is, therefore, wholly a  
mistake; but I am not at all surprised at such mis-  
conceptions. On this exciting topic, the fanaticism  
of the North will engender an opposite fanaticism at  
the South, a spirit of bitterness and revenge, requiting  
rancor with rancor, and in my poor judgment,  
reducing anything but the calm and dignified firm-  
ness with which the great issue now made up in this  
and is to be truthfully and triumphantly met.

That slavery, like poverty, is a calamity, who will  
say? And if it were a new question about reduc-  
ing to bondage a free people, who would not oppose  
it? It is certain, though, that the introduction of Afri-  
can slavery into the colonies, was the work of English  
and northern cupidity, in spite of the wishes of  
protectors of many of our forefathers, and I do  
nearly rejoice that all civilized nations have uni-  
versally abhorred and abolished this detestable traf-  
fic.

Upon this point, however, it is unnecessary for  
me to write more in detail. I presume, any diversity of  
opinion amongst us, 'The abolition of slavery is a  
very different thing from its introduction, and touch-  
ing the doctrines of the agitators have ever  
seemed to me and been denounced by me, as both  
ignorant and wicked; visionary—for what can be  
done with our millions of negroes? Should it be  
Massachusetts willing that South Carolina should at once  
transport there her black population? What if and  
there, what would be their condition? And if  
we did not, because we are the only ones who  
have the right to do so, then we are the  
ones who will be responsible for them; as when  
the South in the discharge of its Episcopal duties in the  
Southern Conferences, where his labor may be  
bestowed upon those who appreciate his ability, love  
his character, and delight to honor both.'

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the con-  
duct of the delegates to the General Conference  
from the slaveholding States, in resisting firmly and  
dispassionately, all the encroachments of a lawless  
and tyrannical majority upon the rights of slavehold-  
ers, sustaining ministerial or official rank in the  
church.

Resolved, That we tender to Bishop Andrew our  
cordial sympathy in this most afflictive trial to  
his mind and feelings; applaud him for maintaining  
his position so decidedly against the formidable array  
of opposition which he has encountered; and  
express to him our desire that he yield no deference  
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to sustain the principles of our Constitution, and  
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## COMMUNICATIONS.

President NEVIN.

CADING, (Ohio) July 30, 1844.

DEAR GARRISON:

I sat a few moments, while on a visit to a friend, to write a word to you. I have just received your ever welcome sheet, containing Rev. Mr. Nevin's defense, and also the number of the Courier, containing Mr. Nevin's account of his late visit to Boston.

It is highly probable, if you were better acquainted with this gentleman, that you would form a much better opinion of him. You would then regard him as a sincere friend of the slave, and the anti-slavery cause, as he would have it; a somewhat liberal

preacher, and gentlemanly in his private intercourse;

but still, so blinded by clerical bigotry, that he can discover nothing valuable in reform, but what is begun and consummated by priestly hands. This, perhaps, is his greatest fault, and not at all peculiar to him.

But Mr. Nevin, with all his clerical skill, sides us

in the whole clerical body, will not succeed in

palming off this error upon all abolitionists, for truth.

Their moral vision is not so absurd, but that they can

perceive that the priests and the Church have more

genuinely opposed, than taken the lead in reform.

The anti-slavery discussion itself has elicited too much

of a spirit of investigation, for such an opinion long to

prevail amongst them. Many of them have already

discovered that they have minds of their own, capable

of examining questions and deciding for themselves;

and have, therefore, rejected the more easy method of

taking the dictum of some priest as their measure of

right. They prefer to do their own thinking, and not

borrow their brother with it. And whenever Mr.

Nevin will furnish us here in the West, with evi-

dence sufficient to convince us that Garrison, and those

who sympathize with him, are the slave's foes, or that

they are even unconsciously wielded an influence

detestable to the cause, we will, of course, believe it; but, until this is done, he will please excuse us if we

still regard them, as we have heretofore done, as the

true and tried friends of the oppressed everywhere,

whether that oppression be the result of clerical domi-

nance, or mercenary rapacity.

We adjourned from the grove to the town hall, where we had a meeting in the evening, and took under

consideration the subject of the imprisonment of

Charles T. Torrey. We had a large gathering, that

responded to the resolution that was offered, viz.—

"Resolved, That this meeting sympathize with Chas.

T. Torrey, who is now incarcerated in Baltimore jail,

on charge of helping slaves to their freedom—which

was adopted with a hearty response. After which,

a small collection was taken up to help him in his de-

fence. It was not the money that we wanted, so

much as to get the case before the people, and have it

discussed after leaving the meeting.

I have here to speak in commendation of the New-

Bedford and Providence rail-road company, for di-

recting 50 per cent, from their price for our Provide-

nce friends; also, of the Nantucket steam-boat com-

pany, for a reduction of their fare, and their gen-

erally treatment towards passengers.

[Our correspondent also speaks highly in praise of

the kindness and hospitality of Lewis Boutell, of the

Mansion House, whom he warmly recommends to the

patronage of all the friends of our cause visiting New-

Bedford.]

It seemed to me that all classes wished to sym-

pathize with us, and do their part towards celebrating

the day. It is estimated that there were at least four

thousand persons who visited the grove, and were in

the highest degree pleased with the movement.

Vitit it all in all, I think it is the greatest move

for the cause of the slave, to break down caste and re-

move prejudice, of any that has yet been made in this

place.

**Meeting of the Colored Citizens of Boston for**

**the relief of Charles T. Torrey.**

Agreeably to a call signed by John T. Hilton and

others, the colored citizens of Boston held an enthu-

sastic meeting last Monday evening, in Rev. J. T.

Raymond's church in Belknap-street, to consider the

case of Charles T. Torrey.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Raymond took the chair, and

Elias Smith was appointed Secretary.

Rev. N. Colver offered prayer.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Torrey.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John T. Hilton, J. B. Lewis,

Adam Oswell, and T. L. Jennings, were appointed a

committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the

sense of the meeting. In a few minutes, the following

resolutions were reported by the Committee, and after

remarks in their support by various persons, were

unanimously adopted:

**Resolved, That the incarceration of Charles T.**

**Torrey, a citizen of Massachusetts, in the jail at Bal-**

**timore, Maryland, on a charge of having aided certain**

**persons to escape from southern prison-houses of**

**bondage, is an act (whether the charge be true or false)**

**of revolting inhumanity, condemned by every principle**

**of justice, at war with the inalienable rights of man,**

**but perfectly characteristic of those who trade in slaves and souls of men—the monsters of race.**

**Resolved, That the critical situation of Mr. Torrey,**

**at this time,—being liable to be sentenced to the peni-**

**tentiary for many years, by the sworn enemies of freedom,**

**and thus cruelly separated from his family,—calls for the sympathy of every friend of the oppressed,**

**and should secure for him prompt and ample pecuni-**

**ary aid, that he may be enabled to use all just and law-**

**ful means for his deliverance.**

**Resolved, That to assist those who are pining in**

**slavery to break their chains, and obtain their freedom**

**by flight, instead of being a criminal act, is one that**

**must be pleasing in the sight of God, and applauded by**

**all who remember those in bonds as bound in**

**slaves and souls of men—the monsters of race.**

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## THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1844.

## The Jubilee--Glorious Demonstration.

A colored man from being charged with being a master of Bushrod, he had been treated inhumanely, his execution, and his pain of lynch law, made a deep and great commiseration.

Appointed to confer with Mr. Walker's case, T. L. Jennings

Secretary of the money here sub-

and his family, in

gs be published in OND, President.

July 30th, 1844.

Plymouth, by H. S. are present both the anti-slavery, and I took the liberty,

in an anti-slavery meeting of savages. Is it to some conversation between Mr. Ros-

ley, and myself, that he dare say anti-slavery to his friends and admirers; notwithstanding such men as Pierpont, Walter Channing, Samuel J. May, Geo. Bradburn, were advertised to be among the

notwithstanding the event to be celebrated

for a sublimity and glory in the annals of man's freedom; the doors of every church in the town were barred against the advocates of universal emancipation, and they were compelled to resort to the court-house, though without being threatened

in certain quarters, if they should presume to exercise

liberty! This is the Concord of revolutionary re-

sentation--Concord in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and forty-four, and in the sixtieth year of American Independence!

Itancient freedom has utterly perished; and as for its piety, it shall still be compared to that which they did exhibit, who vociferously preferred Barabbas to Jesus! On the 4th of July, an immense Whig

meeting was held in that place, the effect of which

was to have been adverse to the anti-slavery move-

ment, in the minds of the inhabitants, especially of

those who worship the great Kentucky idol.

With front of brass and feet of Clay.'

And proud and odious as Concord is, there are some good spirits within its limits, whose fidelity to principle and devotion to the cause of bleeding humanity are worthy of universal fame. Among these are two individuals to mention the honored name of a lady who, for a number of years, has given herself to the work of emancipation with an unceasing spirit, a steadfastness of purpose, and a nobility of soul, unsurpassed by any

one else recorded on the scroll of Christian history.

All who were at the meeting, whom we have seen, in praising Mr. Emerson's address as a very satisfactory and able performance--a copy of which is unanimously asked for publication, and which we hope will be speedily published in pamphlet form. In the afternoon, after the collision, high-spirited and forcible addresses were made by Wm. Vale, Samuel J. May, Frederick Douglass, Cyrus of Nantucket, and others. Mr. Pierpont was present, supposing that the inclemency of the weather would lead to a postponement of the celebration; and Mr. Bradburn was unable to attend on account of ill health.

The day was celebrated in Boston, by our colored

citizens, in a manner equally appropriate and

genuine. About three hundred of them, chiefly men of various literary and benevolent societies, went in procession with suitable banners, from the Congress-street meeting-house, through various streets, to Tremont Chapel, presenting an appearance in respects highly creditable to them, and extorting admiration even from those who took no interest in the object of their celebration. In no instance were insults, or treated with the slightest disrespect, or even as honorable to our city, as it is indicative of radical change in public sentiment within the last year.

The immense Chapel was filled with numbers of white and colored citizens, who listened to the exercises with evident pleasure. The names of Messrs. Roberts and Smith, two young colored men, were prominent to the occasion, and for delivered. In the evening, a soiree was held in the Infant School Room, Belknap-street, which numerously attended, and addressed by a variety of speakers, among whom were our faithful and beloved coadjutors, J. Miller McKim and Robert Purvis, Philadelphia. At a late hour, the assembly adjourned, after listening to some valuable and pleasing sentiments from the lips of our venerable friend Sam'l Bowden, which were responded to in shouts of

applause. Several pieces of music were performed in elegant style, and a bounteous collation was provided with remarkable taste and elegance. A banner was unfurled on the occasion, which was presented at the close of the revolutionary war, by John Hanson, (and bearing his initials,) to a company of colonists, called "The Bucks of America," as a memento to their courage and devotion in the cause of American liberty, through a protracted and bloody struggle. It is a historical fact, that the colored soldiers of the revolution signalized themselves by their valor; and we have the testimony of Andrew Jackson, that those who fought at the battle of New-Orleans were unsurpassed for bravery, and deserved to be rewarded in the hands of their country. Alas! we rarely have been rewarded! To what profit, so far as their own rights and liberties are concerned, did they shed their blood and risk their lives? But let us hope that a rich recompence will be given to their descendants.

The celebration by our colored friends in New-Bedford appears to have been conducted in a most exemplary manner, and to have excited a very kindly spirit on the part of their white fellow-citizens. [See the report of our New-Bedford correspondent.]

Gains, annexation, and the like?

Whig leader has

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H. CLAY.

## Celebration at Hingham!

According to previous arrangement, the delegates from Norfolk and Plymouth counties assembled, at an early hour, at Weymouth and South Hingham, and proceeded en masse to the appointed rendezvous in their carriages, with joyous music and elevated banners. So large was the attendance from Plymouth county that, in some districts, not a vehicle could be procured for the occasion, five miles around, at any price. One town alone is said to have filled eighty vehicles, and another sixty with delegates!

After leaving their conveyances, the multitude assembled under their several banners, in Fountain Square, and were formed in order of march, by the Chief and County Marshals. The two counties then moved a short distance toward the steamboat landing, and were drawn up on each side of one of the principal streets, to receive the delegates from Boston.

The delegates from Suffolk county embarked at Liverpool wharf, Boston, on board the splendid and spacious steamer Portland, and proceeded to East Boston, where the delegates from "Old Essex" were waiting to join them. Three hearty cheers were exchanged by the two companies, and the vessel proceeded far on her way, the happy hundreds could complete the interchange of their greetings.

In consequence of the unfavorable weather the day previous, (when the celebration should have been held,) the arrangements for landing the passengers from Boston, by a smaller steam-boat, could not be executed as early, by nearly two hours, as would then have been the case; but all disembarked in safety, and immediately prepared to assume their position in the Grand Procession.

On the arrival of the Boston detachment, the Grand Line was immediately formed, and proceeded through some of the principal streets to Tranquillity Grove, in the following order, the friends of the cause in Hingham preceding the main body as Escort.

The Chief Marshal and Aids on horseback, Legion of Honor, composed of fifty young ladies, dressed uniformly in white, with wreaths of oak leaves.

Hingham Banner, of white silk, bearing on one side the motto, "Still achieving--still pursuing," with a most beautiful and appropriate device, expressing success and aspiration, and on the reverse, "Hingham Anti-Slavery Society, formed 1835."

## Abolitionists of Hingham.

Marshal of Plymouth County, Abington Banner, with the motto, "No union with slaveholders, religiously or politically," and a beautiful device, representing the Genius of Freedom shrinking from the offered hand of the slave-driver.

Abington Delegation. Banner motto, "Great is Truth, Great is Liberty, Great is Humanity, and they must and will prevail."

Other towns of Plymouth Co. in alphabetical order. Hanson Banner, with a device representing the Eagle of America trampling a prostrate slave, a blood-hound in the act of seizing the victim, and a file of soldiers pointing their muskets at his body, with the motto, "This is American Liberty," and below, "Truth shall set you free."

Letter from Charles Francis Adams.

MISS ANN Q. THaxter, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the first of August at Hingham.

QUINTON, July 29, 1844.

A brief excursion, from which I have just returned, must be my apology for not answering sooner the invitation which has been very kindly extended to me, through you, to attend the celebration at Hingham, of the anniversary of the first of August.

My engagements are such that it will be out of my power to be present on that day. But, wherever I may be, and however occupied upon its annual recurrence during my life, I trust I shall never be unmindful of the great event which it commemorates, the most brilliant victory of a purely moral principle in political affairs that can be found recorded in the history of modern times.

With great respect, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Letter from John Quincy Adams.

QUINTON, 29th July, 1844.

MISS THaxter:

In declining the invitation which I received last summer to attend the celebration of the first of August, it was in no wise my intention to express disapprobation of the celebration itself. The abolition of slavery in the colonies of Great Britain, by the Parliament of that realm, was an event, at which, if the whole human race could have been concentrated in one person, the heart of that person would have leaped for joy. The restoration of 600,000 human beings from a state of degrading oppression to the rights bestowed upon them by the God of nature at their birth, was of itself a cause of rejoicing to the pure in heart throughout the habitable earth. But that is not the only nor the most radiant glory of that day. It was the pledge of Power and Will of the mightiest nation upon the globe, that the bondage of man shall cease; that the manacle and the fetter shall drop from every limb; that the ties of nature shall no longer be outraged by man's inhumanity to man; that the self-evident truth of our Declaration of Independence shall no longer be idle mockery, belied by the transcendent power of Slavery, wedded into our Constitution. It was the voice of the herald, like that of John the Baptist in the wilderness, proclaiming, as with the trumpet of the archangel, that the standing fundamental policy of the British Empire was then forth the peaceful abolition of slavery throughout the world.

Well, then, may the friends of Freedom and Man rejoice at the annual return of that day. Well may they, from far and wide, assemble and meet together in mutual gratulation at the return of so blessed a day. Well may they come in crowds to cheer and encourage one another to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the final consummation of this glorious and stupendous undertaking. My unwillingness to participate in it arose only from shame for the honor and good name of my country, whose government, under a false and treacherous pretense of co-operation with Great Britain for the suppression of one of the forms of this execrable system of slavery, has been now for a series of years pursuing and maturing a counteraction of the purpose of Universal Emancipation, and organizing an opposite system for the maintenance, preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery throughout the earth.

For the last fifteen years, this unhallowed purpose has been constantly, perseveringly and unblushingly persisted in, with a pertinacity of exertions, and a perfidy in the use of means, never surpassed by any conspiracy ever formed against the Liberties of Mankind. The dismemberment of the neighboring republic of Mexico--the re-insitution of slavery throughout an immense portion of her territory, and the purchase or conquest of California, with the lying pretension of re-annealing Texas to this Union, have been and yet are among those profigate and unprincipled means; an absurd and proterostic attempt to pick a quarrel with Great Britain upon false and frivolous pretenses, is another. The utter prostration of the exclusive constitutional power of Congress to declare war--the whole compound budget of blunders and of crimes--the abortive negotiation of a Treaty of plunders and robbery, which the Senate had the common sense and common honesty almost unanimously to reject--the glaring falsehoods by which the Texans themselves were inveigled into the negotiation--all these and many more enormities of the deepest dye, are but parts and parcels of the agony of Slavery struggling for existence and perpetuation against the awakening conscience of mankind.

The abotion of slavemongering diplomacy, miscalled a Treaty, attempted in the last hours of an administration detested and despised even by its own partisans, is the last act of this knot of conspirators against human Freedom. Their foul and filthy purpose has at length been extorted from them: it is by an extorting War to rob Mexico of her provinces, and to defend and perpetuate Slavery by open War against England for undertaking to abolish it throughout the world. A self-styled President of the United States, and two successive Secretaries of State of his appointment, have with shameless effrontery avowed, to the scorn and indignation of civilized man, that their project of wholesale treachery, robbery and murder was undertaken and pursued for the deliberate purpose of overreaching, overturning and destroying the system of policy of the British nation to promote the abolition of Slavery throughout the world. I have long foreseen and watched the progress of the two systems towards this issue, and have given formal warning to my countrymen of it, by speeches in the House of Representatives in 1836, 1838, and 1842, to addresses to my constituents in 1837 at Quincy, in 1842 at Braintree, and 1843 at Dedham; and by an address signed by 22 other members of Congress and myself, to the People of the Free States at the close

of the session of 1843--an address falsely charged by the forty bold weathercock hero of Texan annexation, nullification and the blessings of slavery, as threatening the dissolution of the Union. I have seen the steady and gradual approach of the two systems to the conflict of mortal combat in all their phases, from the strictly confidential Letter of Andrew Jackson of Dec. 10, 1833, to Wm. Fulton, Secretary, now Governor, of Arkansas Territory, to that consummate device of slavebreeding Democracy, the two-thirds rule of the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore--and to the casting down of the glove of defiance, by our present Secretary of State, in his Letter to the British Plenipotentiary, Mr. Pakenham, of 18th April last. The glove was indeed not taken up. We are yet to learn with what ears the journal of the trump of war very was listened to by the British Queen and her ministers.

We are yet to learn whether the successor of Elizabeth on the throne of England, and her Burleigh and Walingshams, upon hearing that their avowed purpose to promote universal emancipation and the extinction of slavery upon the earth is to be met by the man-robbers of our own country with exterminating War, will, like craven cowards, turn their backs and flee, or eat their own words, or disclaim the purposes which they have avowed. That Miss Thaxter is the issue, hung in their faces by President Tyler and his secretary John C. Calhoun. And that is the issue to which they are not inviting them to participate in a hazardous or doubtful experiment. They wish, without further delay, to make provision for extending their operations and increasing their numbers to something like their ultimate limits. With their present accommodations for dwellings, they can receive but few persons more. They must have a building for that purpose, and they wish now to make such definite arrangements as will enable them to commence immediately the erection of a commodious edifice, which they hope to see completed and occupied by 100 families before two years more shall have passed away. For this purpose, and to receive suggestions from their friends in reference to the improvement and perfection of their plan, and to consult with them on all subjects connected with their enterprise, they propose holding a CONVENTION, AT THEIR ASSOCIATE HOME, OR SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, NEXT. To this Convention, they earnestly invite those who wish to know more of their principles and undertaking, those who wish to take part in it, and those who would aid them with their counsel, to spend as much time as may be found profitable in discussing principles and plans, and in devising ways and means to have them realized; that so a home for humanity, worthy of her high aspirations, may be speedily perfected.

They desire the aid and counsel of the friends of Progress of all classes. Especially do they desire the co-operation of intelligent and industrious mechanics and farmers with moderate capital, but with spirits and energies ardent and resolute for the redemption of the race from all servitude to the perfect liberty of obedience to the laws of God.

Although their accommodations are limited, yet they can provide lodgings for a considerable number of their friends on the above occasion. If the number should be greater than can be thus taken care of, good accommodations can be procured by such as desire them at the public house in the town of Northampton, only two miles distant.

By direction of the Executive Council of Northampton Association of Education and Industry,

To the Friends of a Re-Organization of Society THAT SHALL SUBSTITUTE FRATERNAL CO-OPERATION FOR ANTAGONISTIC SELFISHNESS; A RELIGIOUS CONSECRATION OF LIFE AND LABOR, SOUL AND BODY, TIME AND ETERNITY, IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF GOD AND LIFE, INSTEAD OF FRAGMENTARY, SPAMODIC PIETY.

THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY, having struggled

through many obstacles incident to novel enterprises,

and especially those that are opposed to ancient prejudices, feel themselves now on the threshold of earnest progress. Although they have heretofore been somewhat embarrassed by a debt of some magnitude,

yet they now have the satisfaction of being able to

announce, that by recent subscription, to their capital,

and valuable accessions to their resources in other

respects, they find themselves placed in a situation

more favorable than ever before for pecuniary suc-

cess. A thoroughly organized system of labor has re-

cently been introduced, which has given a great degree

of efficiency to their industrial operations, and cannot

be equalled with the most favorable results.

Indeed, such is their present condition--so encour-

aging--so full of hope--that they feel an unwavering

assurance of success; and in inviting others to unite

with them, and to share with them in their enjoyments

as well as in their labors, they feel confident that they

are not inviting them to participate in a hazardous or

doubtful experiment.

They wish, without further delay,

to make provision for extending their operations

